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The Library and the Former Soviet Union

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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Acting Deputy Librarian Named

Mulhollan to Lead New Team to Serve Congress

Daniel P. Mulhollan, chief of the Government Division of the Congressional Research Service, was named to a one-year term as acting Deputy Librarian of Congress, effective Jan. 12.

Mr. Mulhollan will lead an effort to improve the Library's service to Congress during his tenure. He will be responsible for establishing a Library-wide team to examine and enhance Library understanding of and responsiveness to congressional needs, and congressional understanding of the Library's mission and potential.

"Congress is the Library's most important constituency, and this is a good time to examine the full spectrum both of members' changing needs and the quality and variety of our services," Librarian James H. Billington said in announcing the appointment.

Mr. Mulhollan and the team will give particular attention to services needed in addition to the public policy research and analysis provided by CRS. The staff of the Legislative Liaison Office will work with the team to coordinate Library-wide responses to congressional needs for the next year.

Daniel Mulhollan will lead an effort to improve the Library's service to Congress during his tenure. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Mr. Mulhollan has been with the Library since September 1969. He has served as head of the Political Institutions and Processes Section, the Congress Section, and the Legislative Process Section in CRS. From 1981 to 1991 he served as assistant chief of the Government Division and was named chief of the division this year.

His extensive experience serving Congress made him a valuable member of the Library's Management and Planning Committee, formed by the Librarian shortly after he was appointed in 1987 to define strategic priorities for the 1990s. Mr. Mulhollan focused particularly on the Library's services to its constituencies.

A 1966 honors graduate from the College of St. Thomas, Mr. Mulhollan did his graduate work at Georgetown University. He has received numerous awards for performance, among them the Library's Distinguished Service Award last February.

Mr. Mulhollan will also serve as a member of the Library's Management Team, on which he will share responsibilities for the formulation and administration of policies affecting the entire Library. He serves under the general direction of the Librarian.

Sentencing Scheduled for Library Thieves in February

A government attorney and a Rockville radiologist who recently pleaded guilty to charges relating to the theft of materials from the Library are scheduled for sentencing next month in federal court.

Barry M. Goldman, 36, of Rockville, Md., who was placed on leave from his job as an attorney for the General Accounting Office, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court Nov. 22 to one count of theft of government property.

Sentencing is scheduled for Feb. 12. He faces sentencing of up to 10 years in federal prison and a fine of up to $250,000, according to a statement issued by U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens.

Mr. Goldman is accused of stealing presidential papers and Civil War documents from the Library between July 1990 and June 24, 1991, when he was arrested by Library police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Valued by the Library at approximately $200,000, the stolen materials included several letters from President John F. Kennedy, including three to Clare Boothe Luce; documents relating to Robert E. Lee and Sam Houston; the signatures and autographs from several presidents, including Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S Truman; and photographs of Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, George Armstrong Custer, William Tecumseh Sherman and Henry Longfellow.

All of the items have been recovered from Mr. Goldman's house and dealers to whom he sold, said Library Police Detective Albert McDowell.

(Cont. on p. 29)

☐**Krewson Receives Belgian Award:** Margrit B. Krewson, the German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division, was honored recently at a luncheon given by Belgian Ambassador Juan Cassiers and Mrs. Cassiers for her work on and interpretation of the Library's collections as they relate to the Flemish and German populations of Belgium, as well as for her support of Belgian scholarship and the enhancement of American-Belgian relations. On behalf of his Majesty King Baudouin, Ambassador Cassiers presented Mrs. Krewson with a Knighthood in the Order of the Crown.

Winston Tabb, then acting Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Janet Chase, the Librarian's special assistant, represented Dr. Billington at the Dec. 19 luncheon.

This is the fourth foreign award that Mrs. Krewson has received for her work at the Library since 1987. She was previously honored by the Federal Republic of Germany with the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit; by the ambassador of the Netherlands on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix with the insignia pertaining to the Order of Orange-Nassau, in the grade of Knight; and by the Republic of Austria with the Grand Decoration of Honor for service to the Republic.

☐ **Broadcast Concerts Popular on APR:** In only its second season, *Concerts from the Library of Congress* is proving to be a popular series with radio stations in the American Public Radio network. During the last season, 134 U.S. stations carried the series, as did networks in five other countries, one of them the former Soviet Union. *Classic Performances* is returning twice a month to Russian airwaves—the only Western classical music program now heard regularly in the new Commonwealth of Independent States.

Said Music Division Chief James Pruett: "The international coverage is unprecedented for a classical music series."

The 1991–92 broadcast series begins in January and includes both recent performances from the Library of Congress (such as CAGEFEST from November 1991) as well as archival *Classic Performances* programs from the Library's recorded archives.

☐ **New Publication Caps 74 Years of Service to Library:** On Dec. 20, 1991, Clara Egli LeGear received the first published copy of Volume 9 of the *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*, marking the culmination of her long and distinguished career with the Geography and Map Division.

The presentation to Mrs. LeGear, 95, was made by Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the Geography and Map Division, and Ronald Grim, head of the G&M Reading Room and author of the introduction to Volume 9, along with Dana Pratt, director of the Library's Publishing Office.

Mrs. LeGear and her husband, Russell, who was a descriptive cataloger at the Library for 34 years, live at the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia.

"I can't believe it," said Mrs. LeGear when she was presented with the book, a comprehensive list of the authors or compilers of the 18,435 geographical atlases described in the first eight volumes (1909–1974) of the *List of Geographical Atlases*.

(Cont. on p. 29)

Ambassador and Mrs. Cassiers (center) at the Belgian Embassy during the Dec. 19 presentation to Margrit Krewson. *Photo by Helen Dalrymple*

Kentucky Center for the Book Established

Librarian James H. Billington announced Jan. 13 the approval of a proposal from the state of Kentucky to establish a book center affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. This brings the total number of state centers established since 1984 to 25.

Each state center works in cooperation with LC to stimulate public interest in books, reading and libraries and to promote the state's literary and intellectual heritage.

The Kentucky Center for the Book will be at the Department for Libraries and Archives in Frankfort. The Louisville Free Public Library and the Lexington Public Library will be collaborative partners. "We are delighted to welcome Kentucky to our growing network of state affiliates," said John Y. Cole, director of LC's Center for the Book. "Kentucky's rich literary heritage and fine record of cooperative activities on behalf of reading and literacy will make it a strong partner in our national promotion campaigns," he added.

State centers plan and fund their own projects, drawing on help from the state's "community of the book," from authors through readers, and from prominent citizens and public officials who serve as honorary advisers. State centers use national promotion themes from the Library of Congress such as "Explore New Worlds–READ!" and occasionally host Library of Congress events and traveling exhibitions.

LC Thefts *(Cont. from p. 27)*

Harry R. Katz, 44, of Potomac, Md., a Rockville radiologist, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court Dec. 6 to one count of depredation of government property. Scheduled for sentencing Feb. 6, he faces up to 10 years in federal prison or a fine of up to $250,000 or both.

From approximately May 1990 until his arrest May 6, 1991, Mr. Katz used as many as 30 aliases and fictitious addresses on call slips with which he obtained books–mostly art books and books on machinery–from the general collections, law enforcement officials alleged. Until he was nearly apprehended in September 1990, he removed entire volumes from the Library by hiding them in an oversized briefcase, law enforcement officials said. After that, he removed pages from books by cutting threads in the spines of the books and hiding the pages in a pocket sewn to the inside of his raincoat lining, Detective McDowell said.

The value of the items defaced or destroyed is no less than $40,000 and not more than $70,000, Detective McDowell said. Mr. Katz has agreed to pay restitution, he said.

Detective McDowell was assisted in the investigations by Detective Henry Trevathan of the Library Police and by FBI officers.

–Gail Fineberg

Around LC *(Cont. from p. 28)*

The bibliography of atlases in the Library of Congress was started by Philip Lee Phillips, the first chief of the division, which was created in 1897; he was still in charge when Mrs. LeGear came to work in 1914.

During her first 35 years in the division, Mrs. LeGear served in a variety of positions, including cataloger, reference librarian, assistant chief and acquisitions librarian. She also continued her education, obtaining an A.B. degree in library science from George Washington University and a master's degree in 1936.

After World War II, Mrs. LeGear relinquished her administrative duties to devote full time to writing and compiling bibliographies. Her first major publication, a manual on the care and preservation of cartographic materials, quickly became a standard reference work in the field of map librarianship.

Clara LeGear, who has given 74 years of service to the Library

After she was officially designated bibliographer, Mrs. LeGear resumed work on the bibliography of atlases begun by her former chief, Philip Lee Phillips. She completed Volume 5 in 1958 and produced Volumes 6, 7 and 8 of the bibliography as an honorary consultant following her official retirement from the Library in 1961.

Mrs. LeGear has received national and international recognition for her work. Among her many awards, she was honored by the Special Libraries Association's Geography and Map Division in 1957 with its Honors Award, which recognized her "as patron saint to anyone interested in historical cartography; as a source of advice and counsel to all; as author or editor of many of the bibles of the profession." She was given the Library's highest award, the Distinguished Service Award, in 1963; and she was designated as an Honorary Fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York in 1968.

With the publication of Volume 9, which serves as the author index and guide to the other eight volumes, *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress* is now complete.

–Helen Dalrymple

Elizabeth II Celebrates a 40-Year Reign:
A Selected Bibliography by an LC Specialist

"Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign:
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God save the Queen."

Succeeding her father, George VI, on Feb. 6, 1952, Elizabeth II, at the meeting of the Accession Council on Feb. 8, 1952, declared: "I shall always work as my father did . . . to uphold constitutional government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples. . . . I pray that God will help me to discharge worthily this heavy task."

Forty years later, most concede that she has lived up to her declaration. Not only has she faithfully carried out her constitutional duties, but she has made the monarchy an accepted and popular institution. The high level of interest in the royal family and in royal events is an indicator of the special place that the queen and her family hold in modern life.

Following is a selection of books that tell the story of Queen Elizabeth's reign:

Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Charles (center), are accompanied by Dr. Billington during their May 15, 1991, visit to the Library. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Essays

The Queen: a Penguin special. – Harmondsworth, Eng. ; New York: Penguin Books, 1977. – 185 p., [16] leaves of plates: ill. **DA590.Q36**

A series of essays written in honor of the queen's 1977 silver jubilee. Her constitutional status, royal relatives, right of succession and personal style are some of the topics addressed.

Art Patronage

Albert, Harold A. **The Queen and the arts.** – London: W.H. Allen, 1963. – xi, 177 p. : ill. (some col.), port. **B8386.E4A4**

Describes the queen's interest in and patronage of the arts and her efforts to conserve and add to the royal collections.

Millar, Oliver, Sir, 1923– **Queen's pictures** / Oliver Millar. – 1st American ed. – New York : Macmillan, 1977. – 240 p. [24] leaves of plates : ill. (some col.) **N5247.W56M54 1977**

Includes bibliographical references and index. This story of the amassing of the royal collections, from the time of the Tudors to the present reign, includes an account of Queen Elizabeth's stewardship of these collections.

Biography

Duncan, Andrew, 1940 – **The Queen's year** : the reality of monarchy. – [1st ed.]. – Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1970 – viii, 345 p. : geneal. tables, ports. **DA590.D85 1970b**

Attempts to determine how "an integral yet archaic aspect of British society like monarchy operates," by describing a year (1968) in the life of the queen.

Flamini, Roland. **Sovereign** : Elizabeth II and the Windsor dynasty / Roland Flamini. – New York : Delacorte Press, 1991. – viii, 440 p. : ill. **DA590.F54 1991**

A current assessment of Elizabeth II in which the author argues that she has initiated change in the monarchy–adapting it to the new expectations of her subjects, but doing so without changing any of the essentials.

Howard, Philip, 1933– **The British monarchy in the twentieth century** / [by] Philip Howard. – London : Hamilton, 1977. – 208 p., xvi p. of plates : ill. (some col.), facsim., geneal. table, ports. (some col.) **JN341.H6 1977**

(Cont. on p. 42)

'The Press for Freedom':
New LC Exhibit Opens on Dissolution of Soviet Union

The Madison Building's recently designated "Current Events Corridor"—to the right of the front lobby—offers a striking testament to the recent breakup of the Soviet Union.

With press and graphic materials from the advent of *glasnost* onward, the exhibit reflects the timely expertise of Soviet-area specialists Eric A. Johnson of the Exchange and Gift Division, Michael E. Neubert and Harold M. Leich, both of the European Division, and exhibit director Andrew J. Cosentino of Interpretive Programs, along with the Library's acquisitions agent in Moscow, Mikhail Levner, a Russian national with a talent for acquiring new, rapidly proliferating—and disappearing—materials.

According to Interpretive Programs Officer Irene Burnham, "The Current Events Corridor has been set aside to feature Library materials that speak to compelling world events. Here at the Library, we are now intensively collecting current materials worldwide to a degree that cannot be matched elsewhere. So, whenever world events warrant—and LC collections have something unique and illuminating—we can present an exhibit in the corridor."

Last year, the corridor featured a popular exhibit of Persian Gulf maps.

Many of the materials used in the Soviet exhibit can be obtained "out in the streets . . . [if you are] on the right street corner at the right time," says Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson visited the Baltic states in June 1991 and Moscow the following month; the LC acquisitions office in the Soviet capital was established in February 1990. Of the wealth of current materials, the exhibit reflects only a tiny fraction. Diversity of opinion and points of view are stressed, rather than a panoramic view of the entire range of geography, minorities or languages.

A 1917 map of Russia, annotated in 1918, shows many of the areas that today have reemerged as independent nations of the Commonwealth. The U.S. State Department struggled, after the end of World War I, to keep up with the rapidly shifting political changes that were surprisingly similar to those occurring today. This map serves as a keynote to an exhibit dedicated to the clamor for expression in an area where opinion was once subject to the most rigid restrictions.

Perestroika is evident in many of the mildly satirical new objects rendered in the styles of traditional Russian folk art—a painted mask of the formerly irreproachable Joseph Stalin, or the Soviet leaders—from Marx to Gorbachev—as enameled nesting *matrioshka* dolls. The break with "Soviet values" is obvious.

Among the diverse publications, *Ekologicheskii vestnik* (*The Ecological Messenger*) accents environmental issues, *Kod* (*Code*) covers crime and *Ili/Or* (literally means "or") focuses on consumer goods—all of which are associated with "Western" interests.

Eric Johnson explains the importance of one of the items in "The Press for Freedom" to Library visitors. *Photo by Reid Baker.*

There are also the traditional Russian points of view, the best known being *Pravda* (*Truth*), for the official Communist line. But then there is *Anti-Sovetskaia Pravda* (*Anti-Soviet Truth*), *Rossiiskie vedomostie* (*Russian News*) for pre-Revolutionary values, and *Monarkhist*, which calls for restoration of the Czarist system.

According to Mr. Leich, Prince Vladimir Kirillovich, heir-apparent to the Romanov dynasty, is "a senior member of the Romanov family, accepted by the former Russian nobility as well as the Russian expatriates. The Russian Orthodox Church is

(Cont. on p. 32)

Soviet Exhibit *(Cont. from p. 31)*
also at present supportive of the institution of monarchy."

But the spectrum of titles does not reflect the actual numbers of these activists. Mr. Neubert says many of the publications are issued by small "splinter groups" and "narrow parties."

Pamiat (*Memory*) presents the neo-fascist line with a theme of "Faith, Czar, Fatherland," *Bolshevik* represents the Stalinists and *Menshevik*, the Latvian Social-Democrats. *Edinstvo* (*Unity*) advocated Baltic continuance in the Soviet Union, while *Baltiiskoe vremia* (*Baltic Time*) urged defection. Among the religious publications, *Menora* is for Jews, *Pravoslavnoe chtenie* for Russian Orthodox church members and *Sviataia Rus* for the Old Believers sect. *Risk* addresses the formerly "nonexistent" and illegal gay and lesbian factions, while *SPID-Info* (*AIDS-Info*) advises on the worldwide epidemic. Literally, there is something for everyone.

The variety of viewpoints is staggering, but Mike Neubert points out, "This is a metaphor. Some will succeed, others fail. Hardcore communist newspapers will undoubtedly fail." Especially in the Baltics, Eric Johnson adds, "the 'official' media will disappear, to be replaced by the new independents. The most popular publications now are the independent newspapers. I doubt that many now read *Pravda*."

A giant step from the *samizdat* title *Ekaterinburg*, "published" as recently as 1988, are the trendier, Western-style publications: *Orientir DiP* for tabloid readers, *Stalker UFO* on UFO sightings and *Moscow Magazine* on popular lifestyles. *Stolitsa* (*The Capital*) approximates the typical Western newsweekly, and *Commersant*, the business magazine. Western-style photos and graphics are featured in the Ukrainian *Dulia* (*Burden*), which surprises us with an artist's rendering of Lenin sporting a "Mohawk" hairstyle.

And, like prices of food, average prices for independent newspapers – about 1 ruble – are set to rise. For example, *Business in the USSR* will skyrocket to about 30 rubles. Paper, formerly centrally controlled and distributed for publications like *Pravda*, will continue to become more expensive.

"Prices will increase, since subsidies will disappear," Mr. Leich explains. "Publications like *Moscow Guardian* are distributed free, with expenses covered by advertising, but this concept is so new that it is currently being defined and invented in countries where such concepts never existed before." What the increases in price will mean for the average consumer and the future of publishing is uncertain.

John J. Wayne

Russian folk art from the Johnson Collection: nesting *matrioshka* dolls show former Soviet leaders; enameled spoons. *Photos by Jim Higgins*

Russian publications in the age of *glasnost*

In keeping with the other changes, Stalin becomes a painted papier-maché mask.

LC Specialist Presses for Baltic Materials

Senior Exchange Specialist Eric Johnson, who was responsible for collecting much of the material in "The Press for Freedom" exhibit, was recently interviewed by Craig D'Ooge of the Public Affairs Office about his travels to the Baltic states.

When did you gather all this material?

In June of 1990, I traveled to Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia on an official acquisitions trip for the Library. I was the first official Library of Congress representative to visit the Baltics since 1929, when James Childs, then of the Government Division, visited the three Baltic nations.

While traveling in the Baltic states, "I was treated like library royalty. They hadn't had a visitor from the Library of Congress in over 50 years. And the Library is considered sort of the grandfather—or grandmother—of all libraries" there.
—Eric Johnson

How were you received?

I was treated like library royalty. They hadn't had a visitor from the Library of Congress in over 50 years. And the Library is considered sort of the grandfather—or the grandmother—of all libraries.

In the past, the Baltic and the Soviet area specialists had tried to go to the Baltics. But the Soviets had denied them visas.

We've had exchanges with them since the 1950s. But we've only been allowed to communicate via mail. And the mail always went through Moscow. So in theory there was always someone looking at the mail going both ways. When Gorbachev came to power in '85, things began to loosen up. It was possible for me to ask to go.

The one catch was that in March of 1990 Lithuania had already declared its independence. And as a result, the Soviet government imposed a blockade on Lithuania, so there was no gas, or anything else, going in.

And not only did they impose a blockade, they also didn't allow foreigners and foreign journalists to visit there. So when I applied at the Soviet embassy to go to Lithuania, they denied me permission.

So how did you get into the country?

I flew through Moscow, because there were no direct flights from the West to the Baltics. I spent a week visiting our acquisitions office there. And then I went to Estonia and to Latvia, where I made arrangements to acquire a lot of material.

When I went down from Estonia to Latvia, the Latvians agreed to give me an official Soviet visa to travel to Lithuania. But they "neglected" to inform the central Soviet government in Moscow.

What was Lithuania like?

I basically walked all over the city, everywhere I went, because there was no gas. What public transportation there was was completely crowded.

In Latvia I also had an adventure, of sorts. The director of the National Library of Latvia is very interested in getting a new National Library building built. He thought that it might be nice if I helped him present his case to the Parliament. Here I was in the middle of a meeting with people at another library when the director of the National Library of Latvia shows up and takes me off to Parliament to meet with the secretary of the Supreme Council of the Parliament!

In Lithuania, the entire Foreign Relations Committee of the Parliament of Lithuania was there to meet me. I was one of the only Americans there. So just by being there, with an official passport, and as an employee of the U.S. government and the Library of Congress, I was in a sense a big deal, even though I'm just a lowly exchange specialist.

They are very interested in increasing their contacts with the West. Getting information is one of their major goals. Now that they've thrown out Marxism-Leninism entirely, that amounts to throwing out

Artist's rendering of Lenin in a Mohawk hairstyle from a Ukrainian newspaper

every single social science book in their entire library. So that leaves them with nothing. Through the Library of Congress and other exchange partners they are trying to gather material.

How do you set up an exchange? You don't just fly in cold and start asking people on the street do you?

No, no. These are exchange partners that we've had since the 1950s. The Exchange and Gift Division has thousands of exchange partners all over the world, from which it acquires material that you can't simply go out and buy. But when you go there you find out that there are other libraries that in the past were forbidden to have contact with the West. Now that things have changed they are allowed to have contacts. So you make the contacts, as long as they are able to send you, or offer you, something that you aren't already getting from another source.

(Cont. on p. 34)

Baltic Exchanges *(Cont. from p. 33)*

What do we offer them?

Primarily, we send them copyright duplicates. These are brand new books, and usually hardbound.

Do we swap book for book? Or will we offer a book for a run of serials?

Traditionally, we're supposed to do book for book or serial title for serial title. But we have a very limited amount of serial titles available for exchange.

When I was traveling through the Baltics, that's one of the agreements I worked out. We want these newspapers. Send them to us. And in return we'll send you books of equal value.

How do you set the value?

Since we have an office in Moscow that's responsible for acquiring material by purchase, we have an idea of how much this independent material costs. We know how much we're paying our contractor in Moscow to acquire similar types of material from Russia. So we have an idea that each single newspaper will cost approximately 1 ruble. Or it did cost approximately 1 ruble.

And a ruble, at the official exchange rate, which we were using for a long time because government agencies were forced to use it, works out to be $1.60. Now, a ruble is worth about a penny. So it depends on what exchange rates you use and how it fluctuates.

Did you purchase any material directly?

Yes, the Order Division gave me $750 dollars to purchase material on site in 1990. And I bought a lot of materials for that, since I was able to use the tourist exchange rate, which meant that $1 was worth 6 rubles. I ended up spending maybe $40 dollars for stuff that would have cost, through our Moscow office, at least $400.

What did you get for $40?

I got six videocassettes and 30 posters. And 150 newspaper issues. A lot of things. $40 dollars times six would be 240 rubles, and that can take you a long way.

Was this from individual newsstands?

Yes, individual newsstands. The problem with a lot of this material is that it's so ephemeral. Most of it isn't available for subscription. So you have to go wander the streets. In some cases you have to be on the right street corner at the right time to get this newspaper, or else you won't find it. One of the newspapers we have on exhibit is from the Society of Soviet Stalinists. On the back it says, "We meet every Thursday by the metro stop at such and such a time." So that's usually the only time you can actually get that newspaper.

Recently acquired newspapers, many of which are in the exhibit, are so valuable "because they document all the myriad voices which were suppressed in the Soviet Union for 70 years, and in the Baltics for 50 years. Before there was only one monolithic point of view. Gorbachev opened Pandora's box."

Why are these newspapers valuable?

Because they document all the myriad voices which were suppressed in the Soviet Union for 70 years, and in the Baltics for 50 years. Before, there was only one monolithic point of view. And if you disagreed with that, you were sent to prison or whatever else happened to you. When Gorbachev opened Pandora's box, everyone who had ever wanted to say anything about anything had the opportunity to say it—anarchists, monarchists, Stalinists—anyone with any opinion was able to express it. A lot of these newspapers are produced by people in their basements or in their apartments or whatever, and distributed. Some of them only have maybe 200 to 1,000 copies of each issue that are actually printed and distributed.

Is it a source of personal satisfaction to you to have helped these things see the light of day?

Yes, I've invested a lot of time and effort into it, and have been processing it. If you look at the collection as a whole, it's an amazing archival documentary which lets you know what people are thinking and what voices wanted to be heard, but weren't able to be heard.

The official Soviet press is so corrupt and so tainted by its affiliation with the Soviet system that a lot of the old newspapers are collapsing and dying. And they won't survive.

What will survive, what will emerge, are these new, independent newspapers. One of the samples up on the wall [of the exhibit] is a Lithuanian newspaper which started out as a chintzy little mimeographed sheet. It became a little more impressive and then finally looks like a normal newspaper. And so you see the actual growth or evolution of these newspapers.

Part of the rationale in collecting so much is that you don't know which newspapers are going to survive, which ones are going to be *The Washington Post* or *The New York Times* of Lithuania. There will eventually be a shakedown, and the leading newspapers will emerge. But if we hadn't started collecting at the very beginning, we wouldn't have the first issues.

Incidentally, it was the Librarian of Congress who decided we should be collecting this material, as early as 1989. As a result, we opened our office in Moscow in 1990. When he wanted to know what the Moscow office was doing, Harry Leich of the European Division brought over samples of different material Moscow had sent, as well as material I had helped to acquire from the Baltics. When the Librarian saw this, he was so impressed that he decided we should have an exhibit.

Library Has Role to Play in Developing Democracies

by William H. Robinson

Events in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union since 1989 have created unparalleled opportunities for the development of democratic institutions in that region with the help of Western assistance.

The U.S. Congress has taken a leadership role in parliamentary development in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the former Soviet Union and its successor states, and has asked the Library of Congress and House Information Systems staff to work as its agents in some of these efforts. Congress has launched several large-scale efforts to foster the institutional development of emerging democratic parliaments in Poland, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (Czechoslovakia) and, recently, Bulgaria. Prior to the breakup of the Soviet Union, it has also offered exchange and technical assistance opportunities through the Library of Congress to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The goals of assisting nascent pluralist democracies and promoting market economies are linked. The notion of pluralism goes beyond the creation of democratic political institutions to building a culture of democracy to undergird those still fragile structures, encompassing multiple institutions capable of exercising power in society, including economic power. The institution of a market economy and its consequent atomization and redistribution of economic power has political ramifications that may go well beyond its more direct economic efficiencies.

The motives for Western support for these economic and political reforms in Central and Eastern Europe are, not surprisingly, an amalgam of idealism and self-interest. The restoration of political freedoms and self-determination for a region long deprived of them is driven by a moral imperative of its own. For the United States, there is the added political impetus of a long line of descendants of immigrants urging support for the betterment of the former homeland and relatives still living there. For the entire world, there is certainly the realization that the current situation represents an unparalleled opportunity for promoting political pluralism in the region, which, in turn, might enhance the chances for a stable peace in the world. The dangers of failure of the democratic experiment in the region are also clearly perceived, including new threats and instability that could undermine U.S. interests.

The Eastern European nations and Soviet successor states see membership in a broader European Atlantic community as a central goal that is essential to their future political and economic development. They consider the U.S. Congress as the world's pre-eminent legislative body, one they hope to emulate to some degree in independence, if not in structure.

August 1991 ceremony officially giving the equipment to the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Pictured from the left: Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY), Rep. Martin Frost (D-Texas), chairman of the Task Force, Peter Bednarik of Prinkton, the vendor for the equipment, and with their backs to the camera, Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-NY) and John Kelley, CRS.

The timely and substantial response of Congress has created a reservoir of good will in Eastern Europe. Because the response of Western European parliaments has not been nearly as swift or broad in scale, the United States is filling an important gap in providing parliamentary aid, and in the process has become the dominant force in this field.

The financing for this parliamentary assistance has come from several sources and included a variety of formats. The U.S. program for the former Soviet Union has been privately financed and has focused on exchange of library and other

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important research materials, and has promoted some joint staff seminars on issues of political and economic reform and parliamentary development. The efforts in Central and Eastern Europe are more expansive, including appropriations of $2.25 million for equipment from the Senate-initiated Gift of Democracy to Poland, and approximately $5 million (initially $4.25 million plus a supplement of $758,000) for activities of the House Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe (covering a broad range of programs in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria, and to supplement aid to Poland under the Gift).

The congressional parliamentary assistance programs for Central and Eastern Europe have taken on certain common characteristics in the four countries with which Congress and the Library have worked. The assistance is:

☐ Designed to strengthen the national parliament as an institution, and not any single party or interest.

☐ Comprehensive in scope, including necessary computers and office equipment, books and other library materials, technical assistance in building an independent parliamentary research and information capability, member and staff training, and other essential technical assistance (as defined by the country).

☐ Responsive to the needs and timing of the individual recipient country, not a uniform prescription from abroad.

Interim Program Accomplishments. While the Central European nations have taken different paths to their goals, they have identified similar needs. In strikingly similar patterns, each nation first expressed interest in securing needed office equipment, especially computers, to meet the infrastructure requirements for becoming an effective parliament. Shortly thereafter, they expressed an interest in building up a parliamentary library. The next focal points became developing a research and analysis capability and providing training for staff. For those countries facing new parliamentary elections, there was some interest in offering training for new members of the legislature. The table on the opposite page summarizes interim accomplishments in each country by these basic program elements—equipment, library development, and technical assistance and training.

New Directions. The powerful centrifugal forces that began a devolution of power from the Soviet central government to its constituent republics were given added force by the abortive coup attempt in August.

These events culminated in the formal disbanding of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991. The Baltic

(Cont. on p. 38)

Parliamentary Conference for Bulgarian Legislators

A conference for members of the newly elected Parliament of Bulgaria, held Dec. 9–11 in Sofia, Bulgaria, focused on the responsibilities of a national legislative body in a democracy and addressed the issues the Parliament faces during its current session.

The themes were developed from CRS interviews with members of the Grand National Assembly (the Parliament elected for the purpose of writing the constitution) about the issues they thought should be covered. The conference was sponsored by the National Assembly of Bulgaria and the House Special Task Force on the Development of Parliamentary Institutions in Eastern Europe.

Many of the Bulgarian members of Parliament have no previous legislative experience; their desire for a discussion of various models of representative activity was the first item mentioned in each interview. In light of the precarious economic condition of Bulgaria, one full day of the conference covered the Parliament's role in developing a market system and making economic policy in a market economy, with sessions on fiscal and monetary policy, labor and the industrial sector, and developing economic institutions and trading relationships.

The transition from a totalitarian system to a democratically based rule of law has brought about social upheaval as well, so the conference also covered development of a social "safety net," questions of human rights and oversight of domestic and international security.

Speakers for the conference included: Lucien Nedzi, a former member of Congress; Judge Patricia Wald, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, District of Columbia; Bruce George, a member of Parliament from Great Britain; Irving Stohlberg, member and former Speaker of the House of the Connecticut General Assembly; John Hardt, senior specialist in Soviet economics; and Donald Kiefer, senior specialist in taxation, both from the Congressional Research Service; and others from the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Social Security Administration, the German Ministry of Labor and the European Parliament. The sessions were held in the Parliament building; conference administration was a joint responsibility of the Congressional Research Service and the Bureau of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

—*Nancy A. Davenport,*
Associate Director for Special Programs, CRS Office of Special Programs

Interim Accomplishments in Selected Central European Nations, by Program Component

June 1990–December 1991

Country	Equipment	Library Development	Technical Assistance and Training
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	Delivered: 100 personal computers, 15 laser printers, equipment for 4 CD-ROM players (permitting high-speed search of very large, but compact data bases), 12 office copiers, 2 microform reader printers. Future RFPs (Request for Proposals): bids for computer network super servers and telecommunications systems.	*Parliamentary Reference Library Bibliography of Core Materials*[a] given to library as a collection development and selection tool, 216 books[b] sent from Library of Congress Exchange and Gift Collections, 202 books and CD-ROMs ordered, 83 serial subscriptions begun.	Technical assistance trip to Prague for 2 library professionals to advise parliamentary library on appropriate software for automated library system, training and orientation in U.S. for 4 librarians, 2 orientation and training programs for Director of Parliamentary Institute—including parliamentary research director's conference in Washington, technical assistance trip to Prague for a library consultant to evaluate library and provide reference training.
Hungary	Delivered: 85 personal computers, 73 printers, 15 photocopiers, and 2 microform reader printers. Future RFPs: bids for network super servers, text retrieval and data base management software.	165 books sent from Exchange and Gift Collection, 114 books and CD-ROMs delivered, 203 additional titles on order, 69 serial subscriptions begun.	Visit to Budapest by library consultant to help set up a new Reading Room for members of the Hungarian Parliament; special training and orientation in U.S. for 2 librarians and Parliamentary Institutes for training 6 librarians; Research Director for Parliamentary Library attended Research Directors Conference in Washington.
Poland	$2.25 million provided by U.S. Congress through the Gift of Democracy Program and administered by the office of the Secretary of the Senate (see box on page 38). Delivered: 276 personal computers for parliament, 5 laptop computers, 66 computer printers, 1 high-volume copier, 50 small office copiers, 1 offset press and printing equipment. Future RFPs: bids for equipment for the library and the research offices of the Polish Sejm and the Senat in process. Initial plans to deliver by late January 1992 63 personal computers, 13 laptop computers, 28 printers, 10 CD-ROM players and 2 scanners.	113 books sent from the Library's Exchange and Gift Collections, 298 books and CD-ROMs ordered, and 126 serial subscriptions begun.	Training and orientation in U.S. for 3 librarians, Parliamentary Institutes for training 10 analysts, orientation in U.S. for Director of Sejm Analysis and Director of Sejm Bureau of Research, and Research Directors Conference attended by research directors from Senat and Sejm.
Bulgaria[c]	Future RFPs: bids for office automation and software.	41 books delivered from Exchange and Gift Collections, including sets of *U.S. Code* and *Code of Federal Regulation*; currently awaiting book and serial orders.	Training for 5 high-level professionals through Parliamentary Institute, New Member Training Seminar planned for December 1991; expected participation of 150–175 members.

Source: Congressional Research Service.

[a] This same bibliography was made available to Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria.
[b] Here and elsewhere in the table, books listed are separate titles.
[c] On July 24, 1991, the Task Force approved the addition of Bulgaria to its cooperative program of institutional parliamentary development. While only recently launched, there is some progress to report at this time.

December 1991 Conference for the Bulgarian National Assembly opening session: At the podium, Kristi Walseth, staff director of the Task Force; former Rep. Lucien Nedzi; Irving Stohlberg, member of the Connecticut General Assembly; Patricia Wald, judge, U.S. Court of Appeals; and David Keaney, general counsel, Energy and Commerce Committee

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states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were recognized as independent democratic nations in September. With the subsequent elimination of any central government, and the simultaneous emergence of 12 independent nations within a loose and ill-defined Commonwealth of Independent States, it has become necessary to rethink parliamentary development efforts in the Soviet successor states. Congress has now included the Baltic States on the list of countries eligible for U.S. assistance under the "Support for East European Democracies" program. The fiscal year foreign assistance appropriations bill passed by the House included at least $8.75 million for technical assistance to the Baltic states.

It is also important to establish some effective ties with the giant Russian Republic, which played the central role in the resistance to the anti-democratic coup and its aftermath. This republic will be a principal player on the world scene in any post-Soviet structure and, together with Ukraine and Byelarus, was the moving force behind the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States that succeeded the former Soviet Union. The West has a strong interest in the successful transformation of Russia and the other republics to democratic and free-market entities committed to peaceful cooperation and international stability. The Library has already established contact with the Russian Parliament and its leaders, and will be hosting an exchange visit for several leading Parliamentarians of the Russian republic in early 1992. Some principles of future cooperation are being discussed.

Mr. Robinson is the deputy director of CRS and a senior specialist in public policy.

An updated excerpt from CRS Review, *December 1991.*

Congress' Gift of Democracy to Poland

Senate Concurrent Resolution 74, agreed to October 28, 1989, authorized the "Gift of Democracy to Poland" program. In February 1990 a delegation of professional staff from the Senate and House of Representatives and the Congressional Research Service visited Warsaw to assess what form of assistance would be most constructive. At the request of the Chancellors of the Polish Senat and Sejm, the staff recommended and the joint congressional leadership endorsed a three-phase plan to provide technical assistance in the form of computer, copying and printing technology.

In April 1990 the gift program, with the generous support of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, brought four senior parliamentary staff to Washington to review technologies used by Congress and the state of Virginia.

In June 1990 the first shipment of computer equipment arrived in Poland with subsequent shipments arriving throughout the next several months. The Chancellors have used their own resources to form a network linking the computers and to procure Polish-language software and other peripheral equipment to install a fully modern technological base for the Polish Parliament.

During the past 20 months other equipment has been sent to the Polish Parliament as part of the gift program. All equipment is installed and functioning except items earmarked for state/district offices, which are being held in storage until the newly elected Parliament takes office.

The fiscal 1991 foreign aid appropriations bill earmarked $750,000 for the development of the Polish Parliamentary Library and Research Center. These funds will be used to procure computer and copying equipment for the library and each Chancellory's research center. The Agency for International Development has prepared a request for proposal for purchase of this equipment. Shipment is anticipated in late January.

Congress, through the gift program, was the first legislative body of a Western nation to deliver tangible assets to the Polish Parliament. The program provides technology and, when requested, offers training and staff development to meet specific needs. At the conclusion of this project, $2.25 million in computers, printers, software, copying and printing equipment will have been sent to the Polish Parliament by the joint leadership of Congress.

–Jeri Thomson, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Senate

The Note in the Bottle

There are many reasons why people work at the Library of Congress besides the obvious need to earn a living. For some it is a way of using their education in challenging jobs. And for others it is, simply, being around books.

Starting this month, the *Bulletin* will publish a column on what people fortunate enough to work in the world's largest library are reading and what books and authors have influenced them.

Mark Mattucci is a reference specialist in the Loan Division, whose job is to anticipate Congress' demands for specific books and other materials. When asked about those writers who most affected him, Mr. Mattucci, a former Marine and admitted book junkie, said unhesitatingly that two must be included: Czeslaw Milosz and Derek Walcott.

"Milosz read at the Library the other night and there I sat, with two Nobel laureates in front of me [Milosz and LC Poet Laureate Joseph Brodsky]," said Mr. Mattucci. "Reading Milosz is like living the entire 20th century with a close-up shot, reviewing the author's own eventful life with a distinctive flair for emotional coloring and voice. Here is a man who emigrated from Lithuania to Warsaw in the 1930s, lived through the Nazi wartime horrors. . . . He then lived through the Communist treacheries following the war, then shifted to a life in exile in Paris, finally arriving on our shores in 1960 with a teaching grant at Berkeley. This kind of life and authority is irresistible. What insight into personal loss and pain we are given."

Which titles does Mr. Mattucci believe are particularly interesting?

"There is *Noble Traveler*, love poetry from his earlier days in Paris. Then, *The Separate Notebooks* that includes Milosz's glimpses into religion and the gospels; and two novels, *The Seizure of Power*, about harrowing memories of Stalin and his hated regime, and *The Issa Valley*, concerning his childhood.

Who else has impressed Mr. Mattucci with a work on emerging countries?

"I have always been very impressed with the poetry and writings of Derek Walcott, who has recently published a major work, *Omeros*, based, of course, upon Homer's classic *Iliad*.

"Walcott is that type of writer bruised from the colonial hardships in the Caribbean. He is from the small island of St. Lucia, which since Columbus has seen a series of European taskmasters, especially the English and French. What we are presented with in *Omeros* is a modern-day version of Homer's writings, following the descendants of slaves in the islands as peoples of marginal cultures, bringing to light another locale not altogether familiar to readers.

"Walcott gives us the fate of global consciousness vicariously sharing his insight through a cultural window and exacting from his life the lives of his countrymen, with names like Achilles or Hector or Priam."

What else does he recommend?

"Being an English major has made me more susceptible to many authors and kept my ear to the

(Cont. on p. 42)

"Walcott is that type of writer bruised from the colonial hardships in the Caribbean. What we are presented with is a modern-day version" of the Iliad.
—Mark Mattucci

"Zora Neale Hurston was one of our foremost exponents in the field of Negro folklore. To read her works is to try to understand our racial background during this period."
—Ardie Myers

'Neruda in Four Dimensions' at LC

"Neruda continues to tower over the poetry of the Spanish speaking world in this century, and over Latin American consciousness, as has no poet I can think of in any other language."

So said Alastair Reid, poet and translator of Pablo Neruda (1904–1973), during an Oct. 28 program at the Library celebrating the 20th anniversary of Neruda's winning the Nobel Prize. "In the great flow of his poems," Mr. Reid continued, "he has left us the gift of his whole vivid life."

The program, sponsored by the Embassy of Chile, the Center for Latin American Studies at Georgetown University, and LC's Hispanic Division, featured a panel discussion on "Neruda in Four Dimensions." Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division welcomed the assembled academics, members of the diplomatic corps and literature aficionados. Georgette Dorn, specialist in Hispanic culture, introduced each participant.

The panel featured (top photo, from left) Chilean poet Gonzalo Millán of Amsterdam; Chilean-American novelist Elena Castedo-Ellerman; Mexican poet José Emilio Pacheco, a visiting professor at the University of Maryland; Ms. Dorn; Mr. Reid; and critic Enrico Mario Santí of Georgetown University. Panelists discussed the life and works of Neruda and how he is perceived in languages other than Spanish.

According to Mr. Pacheco, Neruda's *Residencia en la tierra* is "the best surrealist book of the 20th century."

Mr. Santí discussed Neruda's time in Spain during the turbulent 1930s. He pointed to the poet's "metaphysics of poetic language . . . and the special significance of material objects" in his works.

Mr. Millán noted Neruda's impact on Chile's younger literary generation of the 1960s and '70s. For these younger poets "*Residencia en la tierra* became the bible."

Mr. Reid spoke about "translatability," an important factor for dissemination of a poet's works in languages other than his own. He quoted Neruda saying to him: "'I want you to improve on my poems, not just translate them!' " According to Mr. Reid, "Neruda became the poet in Spanish that Whitman longed to become in English and never was."

Gathering for the reception afterward were (bottom photo, from left): Patricio Powell, cultural attaché, Chilean Embassy; Ms. Dorn; Mr. Millán, Demetrio Infante, minister counselor, Chilean Embassy; Mr. Reid; Mr. Santí; Ms. Castedo-Ellerman; Mr. Pacheco; and Dr. Blasier.

FLICC/FEDLINK Establish Comprehensive Bylaws

With the official signing by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington on July 16, 1991, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) adopted its first comprehensive *Bylaws*. The interagency organization was first established by the Library in 1965 with the cooperation of the then Bureau of the Budget, currently the Office of Management and Budget.

"This is the culmination of a three-year effort," Donald Curran, associate librarian for Constituent Services and FLICC chair designate, reported Sept. 26, 1991, at the FLICC Quarterly Membership Meeting shortly after official publication of the *Bylaws* in the *Federal Register* on Sept. 19, 1991.

Prior to the Librarian's approval, the *Bylaws* were unanimously endorsed by the FLICC Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) and FLICC's federal library and information center members at the May 6 Quarterly FLICC Membership Meeting. The *Bylaws* stipulate that FLICC will continue its roles, coordinating cooperative activities undertaken by the more than 2,400 federal libraries and information centers across the United States and at U.S. facilities around the world, providing a forum to make recommendations affecting this community through the Librarian, and promoting the application of new technologies by the community and improved access to information through such activities as the services provided by FEDLINK (the Federal Library and Information Network).

FLICC's diverse services have secured for it recognition as both a key component of the Library of Congress organization and a central resource for the U.S. federal library and information center community. One gauge of its activity is that fiscal 1991 information and publications procurement services provided to some 1,300 federal agencies by its FEDLINK component totaled more than $90 million at the end of fiscal 1991.

The original chartering document for the Federal Library Committee—FLICC's initial name before it was reconstituted in 1984 to include information centers—was issued March 23, 1965. The original committee was established by L. Quincy Mumford, then Librarian of Congress, at the behest of federal librarians with the cooperation of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), then the Bureau of Budget.

Even as the *Bylaws* formalize practices and procedures that have evolved since FLICC's establishment, they also establish an expanded and updated organizational structure. Here is how FLICC will operate under the *Bylaws:*

☐ The Librarian or his designate chairs FLICC, which is composed of 57 federal agency members—32 appointed by permanent federal agency members, 15 elected by FEDLINK voting members, nine elected as rotating members by the permanent members and one serving ex officio by virtue of election as chair of the newly established FEDLINK Advisory Council (FAC);

☐ The FLICC chair designate also chairs the new FLICC Executive Board (FEB), with the aid of a vice chair chosen annually from the FEB's 10 members—three appointed by the FEB chair, six elected by FLICC members, and the FAC chair; and

☐ The FAC, one of six standing working groups in FLICC, will consist of nine elected FEDLINK members serving staggered terms. The three receiving the most votes among the five chosen annually by FEDLINK members as its representatives to FLICC will join FAC as the three who have completed their three-year terms depart.

The FLICC Executive Board will have a central role in such areas as establishing and monitoring FLICC's working groups, providing oversight on FLICC programs and budgets and on FEDLINK operations and initiatives, and recommending policies, objectives, plans and annual budgets.

As the lead working group, FEDLINK and its FEDLINK Advisory Council will aid the FLICC executive director in FEDLINK operations; provide direction to the FEDLINK OCLC Users Council; submit to the FEB for approval initiatives for new FEDLINK services, program objectives, plans and the annual FEDLINK operating budget; and request initiation of appropriate agreements for FEDLINK with various services, systems, groups and agencies within the authority granted by FEB. The five other standing FLICC working groups are: Finance, Policy, Nominating, Membership and Governance, and Education.

Designed to regulate FLICC's affairs and govern the activities of its members, the *Bylaws* were fully implemented this month, completing a year of transition planned by FLICC/FEDLINK's members and management, and by Mary Levering, who was appointed executive director in November 1990 after serving 20 months as acting executive director.

Fifteen FEDLINK members elected to staggered terms on FLICC assumed their duties this month. They are: Linda Kuntz, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Frances Perros, Department of State; Laurie Stackpole, Naval Research Laboratory; Jeffrey Griffith, Congressional Research Service/Library of Congress; Cynthia Banicki, Van Noy Library at Fort Belvoir, Va.; Frances Quinn Deal, Air Force Service Command; Christopher Wright, Photoduplication Service/Library of Congress; James Dorsey, Army Corps of Engineers; Gloria Fuller, Defense Intelligence Agency; Camille Simmons, Department of Justice; Phyllis Christenson, General Accounting Office; Bohdan Kohutiak, Army War College; Kay Melvin, Patent and Trademark Office; Ann Parham, Army Materiel Command; and Elaine Sullivan, Federal Trade Commission.

Fire Prevention Update For Libraries, Museums

The Dec. 16, 1991, issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* carried an article titled "Handbook Helps Libraries Prevent Disastrous Fires." Since publication of this issue, the Safety Services Office has received numerous calls from readers on how to obtain a copy of the *NFPA Fire Protection Handbook*, which contains the chapter on fire protection for "Library and Museum Collections" described in the *Information Bulletin* article. Readers can obtain the necessary order information from the National Fire Protection Association in Quincy, Mass., by calling (800) 344-3555.

Many of these callers noted that the telephone number was incorrect. It should have been given as (202) 707-6204.

Readers of the *Bulletin* who are interested in the Libraries and Museums chapter in the *NFPA Fire Protection Handbook* may also be interested in obtaining a copy of NFPA Standard 910, 'Recommended Practice for Protection of Libraries and Library Collections," 1991 Edition, and NFPA Standard 911, "Recommended Practice for the Protection of Museums and Museum Collections," 1991 Edition. These can be obtained by calling the NFPA toll-free number given above.

Both standards were prepared by the NFPA Technical Committee for the Protection of Cultural Resources, whose chairman is John M. Watts, Fire Safety Institute, Middlebury, Vt.

Stephen Bush, chief of LC's Safety Services Office, chaired the subcommittee that prepared the NFPA 910 revision and J. Andrew Wilson, chief of the Fire Protection Division, Smithsonian Institution (202-287-3613) was chairman of the subcommittee that prepared the revision of NFPA 911.

Note in the Bottle *(Cont. from p. 39)*

ground for new talent. I must recommend Martin Amis—his current best seller, *London Fields*, [as well as his other works]. His experiments using new narrative structure and use of language . . . are very fresh. And, I also go back and reread Coleridge, Shelley and Goethe, as I get a sense of completeness from such great minds."

Our second source for recommended reading is Ardie Myers, a reference specialist, with an emphasis on black studies, in the General Reading Rooms Division. Ms. Myers said much of her reading focuses on the "Harlem Renaissance" and on a wealthy patron of several black writers of that period, Charlotte Mason. In particular, Ms. Myers suggests the autobiography and novels of Zora Neale Hurston (1891-1960). Ms. Myers believes that Hurston's works give a good introduction to the black experience during the first half of the 20th century.

Ms. Hurston, the first black graduate of Columbia University (Barnard College), a former secretary to author Fanny Hurst and collaborator with writer Langston Hughes on the play "Mulebone," wrote *Dust Tracks on a Road* in 1942. Says Ms. Myers, "Zora Neale Hurston was one of our foremost exponents in the field of Negro folklore. She should be the subject of any number of research projects because she was involved with so many famous and important people during the 1930s, '40s and '50s. To read her works is to try to understand our racial background during this period.

"Hurston's novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God* also explains part of her popularity in women's studies today. It is a beautiful anthem showing how women's relationships and the problems of sexism, which are so destructive to a woman's character, are revealed."

The controls Mrs. Mason exerted over several of her "godchildren" influenced what and when the public saw some of their works. For example, she declared her aversion to a poem by Hughes that satirized the high-living Fifth Avenue dwellers at the opening of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel during the Great Depression.

Ms. Myers can always suggest some good fare in black studies or American civilization. She believes that while it is important to stress the struggles of the emerging races it is also necessary to spotlight their cultural successes and contributions. "So many of our our best writers get lost in the shuffle. . . . I believe that many of us are now waking up to the fact that we are in the same boat, and that our written heritage belongs to all of us as Americans," said Ms. Myers.

"We need to share that intimate understanding of where we've been and where we're going by accepting each others' history and mores," she added. "Zora Hurston was an interesting person because of her ability to entertain us, to tell us humorous tales about our failures and needs. It was her unique facility in using language that could make us laugh and cry in the same paragraph. She could analyze the human character and put it succinctly into human phrases and terms easy to interpret. Her independence of spirit is a beacon that can guide us."

—John Sullivan

Bibliography *(Cont. from p. 30)*

Bibliography: p. 204. Presents a thorough examination of the place of the monarchy in British life. The queen's constitutional role, ties to the Commonwealth, social influence, family and finances are reviewed at length, with the author concluding that the monarchy "though illogical but functionally useful" will continue to thrive for many more years.

Lacey, Robert. **Majesty** : Elizabeth II and the House of Windsor / Robert Lacey. — New York : Harcourt Brace

Jovanovich, c1977. – xxxii, 349., [17] leaves of plates : ill. **DA590.L28**

Bibliography: p. 313-317. Addresses the first 25 years of the queen's reign and notes that the lessons learned from the abdication of Edward VIII have greatly influenced her style as monarch.

Laird, Dorothy. **How the Queen reigns** : an authentic study of the queen's personality and life work. – Rev. ed. – London : Pan Books, [1961, c1959]. – 381 p. : ill. **DA590.L3 1961**

This is an early attempt to describe the queen's personality and to give an account of her multifaceted role as sovereign.

Morrow, Ann. **The Queen** / Ann Morrow. – 1st U.S. ed. – New York : W. Morrow, 1983. – 254 p., [24] p. of plates : ill. **DA590.M63 1983b**

Through interviews and from close observation on many royal tours, Ann Morrow attempts to define the queen's character.

Morrah, Dermot, 1896 – **The work of the Queen**. – London : W. Kimber, [1958] – 191 p. : ill. **DA590.M6**

Discusses the duties and responsibilities of the monarch.

Pearson, John, 1930– **The selling of the Royal Family** : the mystique of the British monarchy / John Pearson. – New York : Simon and Schuster, c1986. – 360 p., [16] p. of plates : ill. **DA28.1.P43 1986**

Suggests that the popularity of the royal family is the result of the use of sophisticated marketing techniques. "The fact is that the British Royal Family is the most successful PR operation in the world, reinventing itself generation after generation, holding the public's interest with its ceremony, personalities, and contrasts."

Caricatures and Portraits

Strong, Roy C. **Cecil Beaton** : the royal portraits / Roy Strong. – New York : Simon and Schuster, c1988. – 227 p. : ill. (some col.) **DA28.35.W54S76 1988**

Bibliography: p. 225. This essay, complemented by many well-known photographs, reveals the manner in which Cecil Beaton, royal photographer, helped to shape the modern image of the House of Windsor.

"We are amused" : the cartoonists' view of royalty / edited and introduced by Peter Grosvenor ; foreword by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. – London : Bodley Head, 1978. – 126 [2] p. : chiefly ill. **DA590.W4**

Includes cartoons from an exhibition at the London Press Club, Nov. 1977. Selects cartoons which point out the foibles of the royal family.

Homes

Harris, John, 1931– **Buckingham Palace and its treasures** / [by] John Harris, Geoffrey de Bellaique [and] Oliver Miller ; introd. by John Russell ; photography by Lionel Bell, Kerry Dundas [and] Sidney Newbury. – New York : Viking Press, [1968]. – 320 p. : 297 ill. (79 col.), plans, ports. – (A studio book) **N1025.H27**

This is an account of the history and contents of Buckingham Palace, the queen's administrative center.

Mackworth-Young, Robin. **The history and treasures of Windsor Castle** / Robin Mackworth-Young. – 96 p. : ill. (some col.) **DA690.W76M28 1928**

Traces the development of Windsor, one of the queen's principal homes, from its beginnings as a military outpost to its place as royal treasure house and seat of the Windsor dynasty.

Politics

Benemy, F.W.G. **The Queen reigns** : she does not rule. – London : Harrap, [1963]. – 182 p. **JN341.B45**

Bibliography: p. [178]-179. Stresses the usefulness of Britain's constitutional monarchy.

Martin, Kingsley, 1897– **The Crown and the Establishment**. – [1st ed.] – Harmondsworth : Penguin in association with Hutchinson, 1965. – 192 p. **JN341.M3 1965**

In this critical study of the British monarchy, the author assails the royal house for its role in serving merely as "head of a social class and a vanishing economic order," rather than acting as a symbol of the "new England that waits to be born."

Nairn, Tom. **The enchanted glass** : Britain and its monarchy / Tom Nairn. – London : Radius, 1988. – 402 p. **JN331.N28 1988**

Includes bibliographical references (p. 393-402). Contends that the monarchy is outmoded and that republicanism would serve Great Britain better.

Rites and Ceremonies

Barker, Brian, O.B.E. **When the Queen was crowned** / Brian Barker. – 1st American ed. – New York : D. McKay Co., 1976. **DA590.B26 1976**

Bibliography: p. [217]-218. Firsthand account, written by a senior civil servant, describes the planning and execution of the queen's coronation.

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Describes the colorful ceremony and pageantry associated with the Queen and the royal family.

–Compiled by Josephus Nelson, Reference Specialist, General Reading Rooms Division

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